

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND BERAR.

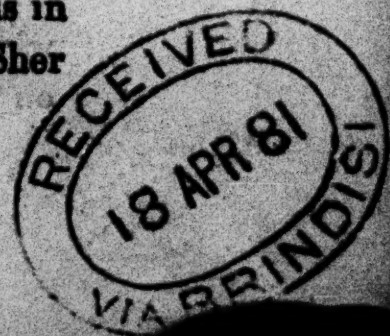
Received up to 22nd March, 1881.

POLITICAL.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore) of the 16th March, in continuation of the remarks made in the issue of the 12th March on the Russo-Afghan correspondence, observes that the correspondence not only shows that the late Amir Sher Ali was perfectly justified in accepting Russia's advances under the circumstances, but it also proves that the present Liberal Government is right in thinking that Russia is always desirous of remaining on friendly terms with England. True, she entered into secret correspondence with Sher Ali against us, but she did so when we had sent a military expedition to Malta and had done other things to threaten her. She intrigued with him only as a counter-move to the measures adopted by us against her. When one person endeavours to injure another, the latter will be justified in endeavouring to injure the former. But as soon as the Berlin treaty was concluded and the crisis in Europe was over, Russia refused to render any aid to Sher

The Russo-Afghan correspondence.

Circulation,
925 copies.



Ali and advised him to renew his friendship with the British Government. Had she been our natural enemy, as was believed by the late Government, she would have readily assisted him.

Circulation,
925 copies.

The same paper of the 19th March, in regard to the assassination of the Czar, remarks that it is to be regretted that he has so soon been delivered from those cares with which he has justly been tormented for some time past. He sacrificed the ease and comfort of his subjects to the gratification of his greed for territorial aggrandisement. He waged aggressive wars when his people suffered severely from the oppression of officials and famine. The people were disgusted with his oppressive rule and determined to kill him. They made several attempts on his life, but all of them were hitherto unsuccessful. He considered his life so much in danger for some time past that he never stirred out of his palaces. He was now justly reaping the fruits of the evil seeds he had sown. He was never free from anxiety about his life during day and night.

Circulation,
282 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 15th March says that the assassination of the Czar is one of the most important events of these days. It will be followed by important results. Whether he was a good king or not, the way in which he met his death is to be deeply regretted. Every person, whether he be a king or an ordinary man, must go with the time. If he goes against it, he is sure to be ruined. The Czar would not go with the time, and he has been swallowed up by it. All the efforts made by him for his safety and the destruction of his enemies proved useless. The history of the world supplies many instances of this kind. However, no precedent is to be found in recent times. It is difficult to prophesy what changes will take place in Russia consequent on the death of the Czar, and what effect it will have on the general policy of Europe and on the Turkish and Central Asian affairs.

The *Panjabi Akhbār* of the 16th March refers to the murder of the Czar and remarks that he caused the death of hundreds of thousands of men. He was accustomed to intrigue and raise disturbances in the neighbouring countries and waged unjust wars. He even oppressed his own subjects, and therefore the Nihilists resolved to assassinate him.

The same.

Circulation, 275 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 18th March expresses regret at the assassination of the Czar. The editor says that the Czar was a man of grave disposition and a brave and peaceful sovereign. He was sometimes obliged to wage wars in accordance with the wishes of his subjects. The editor condemns the conduct of the Nihilists.

The same.

Circulation, 685 copies.

The *Nūr Afshān* of the 17th March, referring to the assassination of the Czar, says that no one will be surprised at his assassination, as his enemies were bent upon it for the last fifteen years. He was one of the greatest monarchs on the earth, and the news of his untimely death will be generally received by the public with a feeling of regret. He emancipated the serfs in Russia and Poland, who were about eight millions in number, in 1861 and 1864 respectively. Even if he had done no other good thing during his reign, his name would be always mentioned with honour to the end of the world on account of this emancipation of the serfs.

The same.

Circulation, 460 copies.

The same paper says that it appears from the *Civil and Military Gazette* of the 15th March that the Government intends to make over Kandahar to Amir Abdul Rahman Khan. If the Government is unwilling to retain that province, no doubt the best policy will be to make it over to him provided he remains faithful to us.

Kandahar.

Circulation,
380 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* of the 14th March says :—"We have heard with deep regret that the Amir Abdul Rahman Khan has killed all those sons of the late Amir Dost Muhammad Khan (*sic*) who were lately arrested and brought to Kabul. If they were really engaged in intrigues against him, which has however not yet been proved, he should have sentenced them to imprisonment for such period as might have seemed just and proper. If it were not expedient to keep them at Kabul, he might have sent them to India, as Sher Ali was accustomed to do, in order that they might be kept by the Government as State prisoners. But he was by no means justified in killing them. Perhaps he is under the impression that such cruel massacres will establish his influence at Kabul, but he is mistaken. They will only increase the number of his enemies. There is no doubt that all the friends and relatives of the unfortunate victims of his anger will now endeavour to avenge their deaths. Moreover, he should remember that the British Government never approves of such proceedings on the part of its friends or allies."

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
570 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nár* of the 19th March publishes a communicated article in refutation of the complaints made by the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 22nd February against the Kashmir Darbar. The writer considers the petition which appeared in the *Rahbar-i-Hind* to be a forgery, because the Kashmiri Musalmans of Amritsar cannot be supposed to be so ignorant of the administration of Kashmir as to make such complaints against the Maharaja ; and because, if they really intended to send such a petition to the Maharaja, they would either personally present it to him or send it to him by post, and not publish it in a newspaper. It is to be regretted that a paper like the *Rahbar-i-Hind*, which is conducted with such great ability, should continually publish utterly false complaints against the Kashmir Darbar. The writer then contradicts the complaints.

The *Panjabi Akhbār* of the 18th March says that the Maharaja of Kashmir looks upon all classes of his subjects with an eye of equality. Last year, when the church at Kashmir was greatly damaged by a fire, he liberally contributed for its repair. Similarly, he gave a munificent donation for the construction of a church at Lahore. He has lately given another proof of his generosity and impartiality. He has contributed Rs. 3,000 for the repair of an old Muhammadan mosque at Kashmir called the *Jāma-i-Masjid*. The Musalmans should be very thankful to him for this.

Circulation,
275 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindī Pradīp* (Allahabad) for March says that there are five Judges in the Allahabad High Court, two of whom are about to retire from the public service. The Government should avail itself of this opportunity to appoint one native Judge to that Court. There are at present several men among the native pleaders who are in every way fitted for the post. If the Government overlooks the claims of the native bar on this occasion, it will be accused of partiality to its own countrymen. It should be observed that no European Judge, however learned a man he may be, can be so well acquainted with the Hindu and Muhammadan laws and the customs of the different classes of natives as a native. Even those European Judges who have grown gray in administering the law cannot fully understand the Institutes of Manu and the Mitakshara. They often make mistakes in deciding suits which are based on any intricate point in Hindu or Muhammadan law.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Waqāya-i-Ālam* (Ghāzipur) of the 14th March says that the speeches delivered by Mr. Gladstone and other Liberal leaders while in opposition excited great hopes in the minds of the natives. It was generally expected that the Arms and the

The Liberals and the
Afghan war.

Press Acts would be repealed as soon as the Liberals came into power. But we have been altogether disappointed in our expectations. The Afghan war has been an utter failure. The blood and money spent on it have been simply thrown away. The only result has been that Afghanistan has been weakened. But it should be observed that if we had not broken the power of the Afghans, but won their good will, they might have rendered great help to us in the event of a Russian invasion. It would not be wise to retain Kandahar or any other part of Afghanistan. In the first place, the province would not be self-supporting. Secondly, the Afghans cannot be trusted. In the event of a Russian invasion they may rise upon us and cast in their lot with the Russians.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Khair Khudh-i-Panjáb* of the 17th March states that the native assessors who are appointed to assist the district Judges in sessions cases are generally quite illiterate : few of them know Hindi and still fewer know Urdu. They do not at all understand the law. Apparently such men can render no aid to the Judge. No good can accrue from this institution until a better class of assessors are appointed. An assessor should be an intelligent man, should have a fair knowledge of law, and should have the courage to express his opinion freely in court. True, a very large number of men of this kind cannot be found in each district, but even five men of this kind are more useful than fifty who are ignorant.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (Amraoti) of the 14th March says that the cultivators in the Deccan have been reduced to a state of abject poverty. It was generally believed that the extortion of the mahajans was the cause of their ruin. Accordingly the Government passed a special Act for their relief and introduced it in four districts as a tentative measure. But the Act, far from improving the condition of the ryots, has made it worse, as was anticipated by all thoughtful

The proposed establishment of agricultural banks in the Deccan.

persons. The remedy has proved worse than the disease. Mr. Wedderburn, who takes a deep interest in the welfare of the natives, has proposed that the Government should establish agricultural banks for the benefit of the cultivators. He is of opinion that these banks should borrow money from the mahajans at a very small rate and lend it to the ryots at a little higher rate. The money should be realized from the ryots at the time of harvest. This scheme appears to us to be neither practicable nor very beneficial to the agricultural classes. In the first place, it should be observed that the mahajans will hardly be willing to deposit their money in the proposed banks, which are intended to affect their own interests. Moreover, it does not look well even to ask them to contribute money for such a purpose. Secondly, the proposed banks will lend money only to those persons who will be able to repay it. Hence it is obvious that poor persons will receive no aid from them. Thirdly, apparently the cultivators will not always be able to pay the land revenue and the bank's money at the time of harvest. In our opinion, it will be far more useful to place the relations between the cultivators and the mahajans on a more satisfactory footing than to establish such banks. True, some mahajans practise great extortion upon the cultivators, but all do not do so. Moreover, the cultivators have great facilities in obtaining money from the mahajans.

RAILWAY.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 18th March states that the European and native Europeans and the natives who travel first or second class find it very unpleasant to travel together in the same carriage. In the first place the Europeans, out of their pride of race, consider it to be an insolence on the part of the natives to sit together in the same carriage with them. Instances are not rare of Europeans beating the natives in the first and second class carriages. Secondly, as the customs and manners of the

Circulation,
685 copies.

Europeans are quite different to those of the natives, both of them are necessarily exposed to great inconvenience from each other's company. In order to put a stop to this evil the first and second class carriages should be reserved exclusively for Europeans on all railway lines and the intermediate class for natives. Those lines which have not already got intermediate class carriages should make them. The Sindh, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway, which has lately stopped that class, should revive it.

Circulation,
140 copies.

The *Shola-i-Tár* (Cawnpore) of the 15th March, referring

The same,

to the same subject, urges that some compartments in the second and intermediate class carriages should be reserved exclusively for the natives.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 17th March also urges that

The same.

every railway line should have an intermediate class for the convenience of respectable natives.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Victoria paper* (Sialkot) of the 14th March (received

Seats in courts in the
Panjáb.

on the 16th idem) complains that at some places in the Panjáb there is not a sufficient number of chairs and benches in the courts, and that therefore sometimes respectable persons who have occasion to go to the court have to stand for want of seats. The Deputy Commissioners should supply all courts in their districts with sufficient seats.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh) of the 11th March (received

The going of Hindus to
England for education.

on the 17th idem) says that no native can compete for the Civil Service examination or become a barrister-at-law without going to England. The Bengalis have abandoned the Hindu religion and adopted a new religion in order that they may be able to go to England and gratify their ambition. The Musalmans have put a new interpretation on their *Shara* according to

circumstances. It is only the Hindus who are afraid to send their sons to England for education for fear of the loss of their religion. But they should remember that if they do not soon get over this difficulty in some way or other, they will not be able to keep pace with the Bengalis and the Musalmans in the matter of progress. To our knowledge there is no sentence in any of our religious books which forbids us to travel in a ship. True, we cannot use food prepared by an Englishman or a Musalman, but this difficulty can be easily removed by making our own arrangements for the preparation of our food at London. Those well-to-do Hindus who desire to give their sons an English education should jointly send some Hindu servants with them to England to prepare their food.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* of the 16th March, referring to the duels that frequently take place in Europe, remarks that this barbarous institution is a stain on European civilization.

Circulation,
925 copies.

The *Nār Afshān* (a missionary paper published at Ludhiana) of the 17th March says :—"We have lately seen a translation of a Hindi letter written by a Hindu priest at Benares. It is stated in the letter that on Saturday, the second day of Māgh Sudi, in the Sambat year 1943 (A.D. 1887), the Sat-yug will again commence. On the same day a Raja will come from the north and reign on the earth for one thousand years. In the very first year of his reign he will send all the sinners to the lower regions. The editor remarks that this prophecy has probably been taken from the first six verses of Chapter XX of Revelations. The signs of the advent of Christ have appeared, but no one can say when he will come."

Circulation,
460 copies.

The *Mitr Vilās* (Lahore) of the 14th March publishes an article in facetious style in honor of the *Holi* festival. In regard to Lord Ripon the writer remarks that

Circulation,
250 copies.

Some improper expressions used by the *Mitr Vilās* about Lord Lytton.

if he met him, he would strike him in the face with a *gumgumak* * with such precision that he would at once order the natives to be enlisted as volunteers. As to Lord Lytton, he says that if he met him he would break his hands by which he signed the Acts, and throw filth† into his mouth by which he delivered long speeches.

* *Qumgumak* is a vessel filled with a red powder, with which the Hindus pelt each other in the *Holi* festival.

† The word used in the original is *guh* which means human excrement. The editor has explained the word in a footnote as meaning the lac-dye with which the Hindu women colour their feet.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	March 14th & 18th	March 17th & 20th respectively	660 copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbar</i> ...	Agra ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Khwaja Yusuf Ali,	" 14th	" 17th	280 "
3 <i>Ahsan-al-Akhbar</i> ...	Moradabad ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ali Husain Khan ...	" 10th	" 16th	120 "
4 <i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Kamta Prasad ...	" 19th	" 22nd	125 "
5 <i>Akhbar-i-Am</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Ram ...	" 16th & 19th	" 19th & 21st respectively.	925 copies (including 55 copies taken by Govt.)
6 <i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly ...	Mirza Faiyaz Beg ...	" 15th	" 17th	...
7 <i>Almal-al-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Fakhr-al-din ...	" "	" 19th	80 copies.
8 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Golab Rai ..	" 15th & 19th	" 17th & 21st respectively.	282 copies (including 65 copies taken by Govt.)
9 <i>Almora Akhbar</i> ...	Almora ...	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand	" 15th	" 22nd	50 copies.
10 <i>Anjuman-i-Akhbar</i> ...	Shahjahanpur.	Urdu	Ditto ...	Moti Mian	" "	" 18th	20 "
11 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Mir Nisr Ali	" 14th	" 17th	380 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12 <i>Anwar-al-Akhbar</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur ...	" "	" 18th	100 copies.
13 <i>Be'er Samachar</i> ...	Akola ...	Marathi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	" "	" "	250 "

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1881.	1881.	
14	Bhārat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi	Weekly	Tota Ram	March 11th	March 17th	140 copies.
15	Bhā-ti Vilds	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwan Das	15th	"	"
16	Dubdubā-i-Qaisari...	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	12th	16th	220
17	Dabdhā-i-Sikandri,	Rāmpur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain	14th	"	409
18	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Husain Ali	19th	21st	375
19	Gurmukhi Akhbar	Ditto	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	16th	18th	"
20	Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	"	13th	21st	"
21	Hindi Pradip	Allahabad,	Hindi	Monthly	Balkishan Bhat	1st	22nd	200
22	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mahendro Nath Sen.	12th & 16th	16th & 18th	275
23	Jalwa-i-Tār	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Rae Ganeshi Lal	16th	22nd	100
24	Jām Jamshed	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	11th & 18th	17th & 22nd	125
25	Kārnāmah	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	14th	16th	250
26	Kāshi Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad...	18th	20th	550 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
27	Kavi Vachan Sudha,	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	14th	17th	300 copies.
28	Khair Akhbar-i-Azam,	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	16th	19th	105
29	Khair Akhbar-i-Oudh,	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Khairati Lal	15th	20th	16
30	Khair Akhbar-i-Pan- jab.	Gujran- wala.	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	17th	"	600

31	Koh-i-Nar	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Jawwad Ali	...	"	16th & 19th	"	19th & 21st respectively.	570 copies (including 81 copies taken by Govt.)
32	Lauk-i-Mahfuz	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Mihdi Husain Khan.	...	"	18th	"	20th	100 copies.
33	Lawrence Gazette	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Saiyid Jamil-al-din.	...	"	15th	"	"	325 "
34	Mawar-i-Gazette	...	Jodhpur	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Gobardhan Das	...	"	14th	"	19th	100 "
35	Mashir-i-Qaiser	...	Lucknow,	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad	...	"	15th	"	17th	150 "
36	Mishir-i-Darakhshan	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	...	"	1st, 8th & 15th.	"	"	300 "
37	Mishir-i-Nimroz	...	Bijnor	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhib-ul-lah	...	"	15th	"	20th	70 "
38	Mirat-ul-Hind	...	Lucknow,	...	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	Krishn Narayan	...	"	For the month of February.	"	16th	330 "
39	Mitra Vids	...	Lahore	...	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	Mukund Ram	...	"	March 14th	"	"	250 "
40	Mumba-al-Akham	...	Lucknow,	...	Urdu	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Khairati Lal	...	"	15th	"	18th	16 "
41	Muraqa-i-Tahrir	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Behari Lal	...	"	16th	"	20th	125 "
42	Mulla-i-Nar	...	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Nabi Baksh	...	"	"	"	17th	46 "
43	Naigar-i-Azim	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Amjid Ali	...	"	14th	"	18th	115 "
44	Najmal Akhbar	...	Etawah	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Hayat,	...	"	16th	"	17th	130 "
45	Nasim-i-Agra	...	Agra	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jamna Das	...	"	15th	"	"	285 "
46	Nasim-i-Hind	...	Fatehpur,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ambica Prasad	...	"	"	"	16th	106 "
47	Nar Afshan	...	Ludhiana,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	...	"	17th	"	19th	460 "
48	Nur-al-Abed	...	Allahabad,	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Roshan Lal	...	"	15th	"	18th	104 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
49	Nar-al-Anwar	...	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	"	19th	"	20th	350 copies.
50	Nusrat-al-Akbar	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	...	"	1st, 8th & 15th.	"	17th	150 "
51	Nusrat-al-Islam	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	"	"	"	40 "

List of papers examined—(concluded).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
52 <i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	March 17th to 22nd.	1881. March 17th to 22nd respectively.	685 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
53 <i>Oudh Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	15th	18th	411 copies.
54 <i>Pargahi Akhbar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim,	16th & 18th	19th & 21st respectively.	275
55 <i>Panjeb Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Fateh-al-din	15th	17th	240
56 <i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	14th	18th	300
57 <i>Pramod Sindhu</i>	Amraoti	Marathi	Ditto	Eshvant Govind Saktarkar.	"	17th	125
58 <i>Prince of Wales' Gazette.</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	12th	16th	70
59 <i>Qaisar-al-Akhbar</i>	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Latif	13th & 20th	18th & 22nd respectively.	200
60 <i>Rafah-i-A'm</i>	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	18th	18th	700
61 <i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	15th & 17th	17th & 18th respectively.	425
62 <i>Rohilkhand Akhbar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Bishan Sarup	12th	21st	115
63 <i>Saba Kapurthala</i>	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	19th	"	200
64 <i>Sadiq-al-Akhbar</i>	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Quds	17th	20th	275
65 <i>Safar-i-Hind</i>	Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	Rajab Ali	13th	17th	200
66 <i>Ditto</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly.	Buland Dea	16th	19th	125

67	Said-al-Akbar	Budaun	Ditto	Weekly	Afzal Ali	8th	...	18th	...	100	"
68	Sajjan Kirti Sudha- kar.	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	14th	...	"	...	200	"
69	Shafa-al-Sudur	Lahore	Arabic	Monthly	Maulvi Faisal Hasan.	For the months of January & February.		"	...	100	"
70	Shela-i-Tar	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Weekly	Haider Ali	March 15th	...	18th	...	300	"
71	Tutya-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Wilayat Ali	" 17th	...	" 22nd	...	360	"
72	Urdu Akbar	Akola	Marathi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Dhondo Balkrishn,	" 12th	...	" 17th	"
73	Victoria Paper	Sialkot	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Divan Chand	" 14th & 18th	...	" 16th & 20th respectively.	...	153	"
74	Frit Dhera	Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	" 14th	...	"	"
75	Waqayy Alam	Ghazipur,	Urdu	Ditto	Siraj-al-din Ahmad	"	...	" 16th	"

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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